

THE GENUS *CYRTOPELTIS* FIEBER IN NORTH AMERICA  
(HETEROPTERA—MIRIDAE).<sup>1</sup>

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*Cyrtopeltis varians* (Distant).

1876 *Engytatus geniculatus* Reuter, Öfv. Kongl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., XXXII, No. 9, p. 75 (name preoccupied).

1883 *Neoprobea varians* Distant, Biol. Centr. Amer., Rhyn. Het., I, p. 271, pl. XXVI, fig. 7.

1894 *Engytatus geniculatus* Uhler, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, 1894, p. 193.

1909 *Cyrtopeltis varians* Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., XXXVI, No. 2, p. 62.

1910 *Engytatus [variens]* Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., XXXVII, No. 3, p. 151.

1917 *Dicyphus luridus* Gibson, Can. Ent., XLIX, p. 218.

1917 *Engytatus geniculatus* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 371.

*Specimens examined*: FLORIDA—2♀♀, Biscayne Bay (Mrs. A. T. Slosson). TEXAS—♂ Dec. 4, 1910, Mission (Hart). NICARAGUA—♀, Managua (C. F. Baker). PORTO RICO—2♂ Aug. 9, 1914, Rio Piedras (T. H. Jones). ♂ 1♀ June 14, 1917, Mayagüez (R. H. Van Zwalenburg).

The species (*Engytatus*) *geniculatus* Reuter has had a rather curious history in systematic literature. After studying European specimens of the genotype, *Cyrtopeltis geniculata* Fieber, it is desired to place on record the above synonymy.

Uhler (1894) was the first to indicate that *Neoprobea varians* Distant is identical with *Engytatus geniculatus* Reuter, recording the species as common on the island of Grenada, and "distributed all the way from Columbia to Mexico, the Antilles, Texas, and Florida." Reuter (1909) placed his *geniculatus* in *Cyrtopeltis*, and since the name is preoccupied in that genus, the synonym *variens* Distant became available for the species. However, Reu-

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ter (1910) retracted from that position, stating that *Engytatus* differed from *Cyrtopeltis*, in structure of claws and arolia, and form of the pronotum. The present writer, after making a careful comparison of *Cyrtopeltis geniculata* Fieber and *Engytatus geniculatus* Reuter, fails to find any material difference in size or shape of claws and arolia. The slight differences found in shape of head and pronotum can only be considered specific in view of our present knowledge of the species of *Dicyphus*, *Macrolophus*, and related genera.

The writer has recently examined type material of *Dicyphus luridus* Gibson and finds it to be identical with *Cyrtopeltis varians* (Distant). This identity may well be confirmed from a study of the descriptions alone.

*Cyrtopeltis varians* (Distant) is best distinguished by the curved bifurcate process formed by the extreme apex of the male genital segment, suggesting at once a possible form of genital clasper. In fact, this development is so much like a clasper, it must in some way supplement the function of the true claspers. *Cyrtopeltis geniculata* Fieber has the distal margin of the male genital segment only slightly produced, but has just above the base of the left genital clasper a very prominent, projecting portion of the segment wall, taking the form of a truncate lobe.

*Cyrtopeltis melanocephalus* Reuter.

1909 *Cyrtopeltis melanocephalus* Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., XXXVI, No. 2, p. 63.

1917 *Engytatus melanocephalus* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 372.

*Specimens examined*: ♂♂♀♀ July 22, 1899, Tourney, TEXAS (type material). The pin label gives the host plant as *Martynia louisiana*, this being misinterpreted by Reuter and recorded "(*Martynia Comissiona*)."  
OKLAHOMA—♀ Aug. "Ind. T."

This species has a lobe formed by the wall of the genital segment, just above the base of the left genital clasper, and in the same position as that found in *Cyrtopeltis geniculata* Fieber, but more acuminate in form. The shape of the head is intermediate between *varians* (Distant) and *geniculata* Fieber.

*Cyrtopeltis simplex* Reuter.

1909 *Cyrtopeltis simplex* Reuter, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn., XXXVI,  
No. 2, p. 63.

1917 *Engytatus simplex* Van Duzee, Cat. Hemip., p. 372.

The writer has seen only type material of this species: ♀, Mts. near Claremont, California (C. F. Baker). This form is distinguished by its small size and nearly uniformly yellowish green color, although the male may have fuscous marks on front and vertex.

*Cyrtopeltis tenuis* Reuter has been recorded from Florida by Van Duzee but the present writer has not seen specimens of this species.

While on the subfamily Dicyphinae, or Macrolophinae of Reuter and Poppius, the writer desires to record his findings on the placement of certain genera. After considerable study of good material under the high-power binocular microscope, the following changes seem necessary: *Cyphopelta* Van Duzee, *Closterocoris* Uhler, and *Dacerla* Bergroth, have erect arolia which diverge at the tips, the pseudo-arolia small, other characters obviously placing them in the Capsini. *Sericophanes* Reuter and *Systellonotus* Fieber belong in the Orthotylinae of Van Duzee, tribe Systello-notini; *Cyrtopeltocoris* Reuter is intermediate between *Sericophanes* and *Ceratocapsus*, and judging by the thickened antennae the genus should be placed in the Ceratocapsini. In form of the arolia as well as antennae, *Telcorhinus* Uhler approaches *Orectoderus* Uhler very closely and can be separated only by the more strongly clavate antennae and by the fact that the females are apparently always macropterous.

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